

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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TERMS.

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Saturday, June 27, 1846.

The Governor's bid for the Road.

Gov. Graham, we understand, gives in his public Speeches the following reasons for his enormous bid for the Raleigh and Gaston Road: In the first place, he says the Road is worth the money; in the second place, he says if he had not bid the full amount at the first pop, he would have been run up to it by a combination of stockholders; and in the third place, he says the Road was all the State could get for its debt against the stockholders, and therefore he bid at once the \$363,000. Let us examine this defence.

Is the Road worth the money? If it is, how does it happen that it could not pay even the interest on its bonds? For the proof that it could not, we point to the fact that its profits were sequestered to the State, under the act for its relief, and a Receiver appointed; to the fact that at the last session a Committee reported that it could not keep itself in repair and at the same time pay the interest on \$300,000, to say nothing of the \$500,000; and to the further fact that it was declared by the last Legislature to be insolvent. And yet according to Gov. Graham, an insolvent Road—a Road which could not pay the interest on one-fifth of the money expended for its construction—a Road which never paid to the stockholders the first "red cent" in dividends—a Road which now requires thousands of dollars for necessary repairs—this Road is worth \$363,000! The Governor may tell that to the Stockholders—the people won't believe it.

If he had not bid the full amount, would the Stockholders have run him up? Suppose they had—might he not have sold the Road for a fair price, and poured into the State Treasury a considerable amount of ready cash? And where, we ask, are those individuals who were so anxious to get this Road for less than \$363,000? If there be indeed such persons, why does not the Governor convene his Council and sell the Road to them at once? The act gives him the power to sell the Road; but we are met here again with the answer, that the Road is too valuable to be disposed of for less than \$363,000. Is it, then, more valuable to the State than it would be to individuals? We should think not. All experience goes to prove that such enterprises are more profitable to individuals than to States, for the plain reason that a number of individuals, intent on making money, will strain every nerve and cut off every useless expense, while the State has a few officers to guard its interests; and these officers either cannot or will not transact business for the State as they would for themselves. And therefore if this Road, which is admitted on all hands, the State cannot manage as well as individuals, be really worth to the State \$363,000, surely individuals would have given five hundred or one hundred dollars more, or one cent more, at the sale, and thus have become the purchasers. This Road would be more profitable to individuals than it would be to the State; it was a profitable investment—the best sort of an investment for the State at \$363,000; but it would have been a bad investment for individuals at one cent more, and therefore individuals did not go beyond the Governor's bid! That is good Whig logic.

But Gov. Graham alleges, we understand, that the Road was all the State could get from the Stockholders, and therefore he made the bid. Is this so? As we showed last week, there were two loans made to this Road, one in 1838 and one in 1840—the first for \$500,000, and the last for \$300,000. Mortgages were taken on the Road for both these loans, and in addition to this, bonds were given to the State by the Stockholders and others, for the amount of the first loan, \$500,000. The last Legislature directed the amount for which the Road should sell to be applied to the payment of the last loan of \$300,000, knowing as it did that the State had these bonds for \$500,000; but are the Stockholders content with this? By no means. They are now seeking, in the Supreme Court, to get clear of paying the last loan of \$300,000; and the opinion of some of the first lawyers in the State is, that they will succeed—and if they do succeed, this bid of \$363,000, made by Gov. Graham, will have to be deducted from the bonds of \$500,000 given to save the State. In other words, if the Supreme Court should decide that the first mortgage is to be first satisfied, it will turn out that Gov. Graham, by his bid for this Road, released \$363,000 of these bonds. The sum and substance of the whole matter will be, that the State will have paid more than a million of dollars for this Road, and that too after it had been in operation for a number of years, and had become unsound and almost unfit for travel.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1846.

For two reasons, I shall have to beg your indulgence in touching once more upon the Oregon question. The first is, its final settlement; the next, the abiding interest which has always been felt on the subject by this city. A month or two ago, I alluded to merchants, brokers, and to the ten thousand seamstresses of the dark galleries here, who were in ecstasies at the fruit which was shadowed by Mr. Haywood's great speech. Precisely the same persons and classes, are at this moment, indulging in the reality, then so uncertain in its advent. Every good, however, has its attendant evil, in either a greater or less proportion to itself. It is so with this. When the President, with that admirable statesmanship and Diplomatic tact, which have since characterized his every act, asserted our title to the whole of the Oregon, one of his calculations doubtless was that Congress would, in a passive but decided manner, authorize the notice in its advent. This should be done by the President without compromise, and the points at issue. In this, however, he was disappointed; for so soon as his message read than did a respectable portion of the Democratic party, mistaking, of course, the exact position in which he had been placed by his predecessors, seize upon his private opinion, and deal hard blows on all other points of the message. They have been doing the whole of the whig party, and, especially, a large majority of the Democratic party, bore this with becoming fortitude; believing, no doubt, that the blows thus dealt would also tend to strengthen the Executive arm. Meanwhile, however, the whole country began to debate the relative claims of the fifty-four forties, and the forty-nines. It was become necessary to settle the matter of notice and in that settlement it became absolutely necessary for those acknowledged to be masters of the subject to go into a full exposure of our title, and also of that of England. The result of this was to bring an overwhelming majority of both houses, to forty-nine, as the "fighting point." In this stage the notice passed; but the circumstances surrounding the necessity of adding, at least, the word "amicable," and to some extent, enervating the arm of the President. But after all, every thing has worked well; at least so far as betwixt our government and that of Great Britain. The difficulty now, is to adjust the same dispute between the two branches of the Democratic party referred to. This should be done by all means, and speedily. It is certainly no disgrace, and should be no mortification to be defeated, after doing what we think is right. Mr. Cass and those who acted with him, labored no doubt under honest convictions, and either of the two following reasons, ought to bring them back into the peace of the world. What other opinion could I express in this connection, when the most effective leader of this land, accompanied the most effective part of his speech, with the declaration that "he insulted no one, and would permit no one to insult him?" For my own part, I am willing to place fifty-four forty among the things that were; and like "Old Rough and Ready," take as good to the wounded enemy, as my own men. Thus saying, I will dismiss this part of the subject.

I have now something to submit in the nature of an interrogatory, which I think demands the most serious consideration. I will give it at length. All the United States, since the war with Mexico, do gain two brilliant victories against Mexico. So much the better; and honor upon honor to the brave; but how many of even the intelligent of our community know that a battle has been fought in the north, and a victory gained, which involved, without shedding it, more brave blood than Mexico could spill, and saved more treasure than Mexico could ever have won? It has, nevertheless, been done; and by James K. Polk, by and through a General who did not shrink from the command—James Buchanan. Shall their names be without honor, or their brows without a laurel? But the main question is, should the greenness of a laurel, however bravely won, do more than to lie with the snowy-white of that civic wreath, which is won by the statesman or jurist? I must say something upon this branch of the subject on a future occasion.

I omitted to state in the proper place, that the Editor of the Pennsylvania, whose ability I have heretofore commended to your respect, has already done full justice to the Oregon question, and himself, touching the Oregon Treaty, and the preliminary proceedings. It is a well framed editorial, without a shingle off, or a crack in the plastering; and if you should find a leisure moment to spend therein, I have only to say, you would not be "dwelling in the tents of wickedness." S. H.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Governor Graham's Monster Bank.

Gov. Graham, I understand, is very free in his denunciation of Mr. Shepard on account of his "Bill for the Relief of the People," but remembers to forget that in 1836 he caused to pass through the Legislature, the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Bill with Banking privileges, with a capital of twelve millions, and authority to issue twenty-four millions! Here, indeed, is a monster of his own creation; and yet the Governor says not one word about it.

Mr. Shepard's bill did not pass, and of course no injury resulted to a mortal man. Then, why so much ado about nothing? The Governor, vulnerable as he is, ought to be careful of his head and his honor. His bill did pass, and whatever injury it was calculated to inflict on the country, may fairly be chargeable upon himself.

If one million of Treasury notes, issued upon the faith and credit of the State, and put in circulation "for the relief of the people," as designed by Mr. Shepard, should have resulted in the Governor's thereby no good have resulted, I should like to know what amount of harm the Mammoth Bank of the Governor, with the issue of twenty-four millions of paper trash, would have accomplished for the good people of the Old North State? Any schoolboy can answer that the damage in the first instance, would be in proportion as one to twenty-four, to the damage in the latter instance.

If, then, this great scheme of the Governor, which he had so much at heart and advocated with so much zeal in 1836 as to cause it to pass, was calculated to produce twenty-four times more evil than Mr. Shepard's bill, on the supposition that it should fail of its object, and that the Governor is alone responsible to that same people for the passage of a monster Bank bill through the Legislature, calculated to produce twenty-four times as much harm.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Claims for French Spoiliations.

MA. HOLDEN: Please permit me to correct an error into which your Washington correspondent has fallen (no doubt inadvertently), when he supposes, as in your paper of the 17th, that the House of Representatives has rejected the bills which have, from time to time, been before it for the pay-

ment of the above class of claims. There has been twenty-one reports made to Congress in favor of the payment, by the United States, of said claims, chiefly by the Committees of Foreign Relations; and fifteen of them accompanied by Bills, to provide the means for their payment—and only five Reports, have been made, of an adverse character. The Senate has nobly done its duty to the country and the claimants by publishing the voluminous evidence on which the claims rest; and again and again, passed Bills for their payment. True, it is in the House of Representatives, the Bills heretofore before it, have been lost, by the delay of action on them until it was too late in the Session to engage in the discussion of the question upon its merits, and hence, they have had to go over with the mass of unfinished business on its tables, at the close of each session. But it is believed, that the suffering claimants cannot charge on the House of Representatives, the crying injustice of a direct rejection of their claims, on a full and fair hearing upon their merits—in the very teeth of the Constitution, which forbids our Government to apply property to the public use (as was done in this case) without paying the owners for it. The misfortune of the suffering claimants, has been their inability to obtain a full and fair hearing by the House of Representatives; and hence so many of the State Legislatures have recently instructed their delegations in Congress, to urge an early and fair hearing for the claimants, and among them, our own House of Commons, on a special Message of Governor Dudley just before the close of the Session, and at the closing hours of the session, unanimously passed Resolutions of instruction of the same character, to our delegation.

A CLAIMANT.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Democratic Meeting in Stokes.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Democratic party of Stokes county, held in Germanton on Wednesday the 10th day of June (Court week), on motion, John Reich, Esq., was called to the chair, and John E. Clayton appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief and pertinent remarks by A. R. Ruffin; after which, on motion, a committee of eleven, consisting of J. Julius Martin, Esq., Dr. George F. Wilson, Col. A. J. Stafford, Coleman Jenkins, Esq., Joel Hill, John Griggs, Benjamin F. Wilson, Capt. Jacob Shum, Smith Charles, Esq., Robert Payne and J. M. Stafford, Esq., was appointed to prepare and present matter for the action of the meeting. The committee having retired for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend JOHN REICH, Esq., as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Stokes county in the Senate; and ASHLEY BENTON, Esq., Col. JOHN MARTIN and Col. HENRY MARSHALL, as suitable candidates to represent the county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we unite in supporting the nominees of this meeting, and also use every laudable means to enable them to obtain the support of the people of Stokes county, and the general support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate the discussion of the question of the division of Stokes county in the coming campaign, and consider it as calculated to disturb the harmony and unanimity of our party—regarding as we do the preservation and advancement of the great principles for which, as a party, we are contending, as of paramount importance to all local questions; and the nominees are considered pledged, if successful, to take no action on the subject until instructed so to do by a majority of the people of Stokes county.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the administration of the present Chief Magistrate of these United States, and especially of the policy which he has adopted towards Mexico, as being eminently due to the interest and honor of our country; also we as heartily approve of the course pursued in relation to the Oregon question, and the general course of the present Executive, all unequivocally proving that the interest and honor of the whole country is the sole object of the President.

Resolved, That the idea promulgated that there is injustice in the war with Mexico is calculated to damp the ardor necessary to fill the requisition of the Executive, and is incompatible with true American patriotism.

Resolved, That the star-spangled banner has never been unfurled and called the patriot to rally around her standard in an unjust cause, and no pure and true American can at the present day believe it ever will.

Resolved, That in order to show to the world that the people of the United States love their institutions, and are all ready and determined to defend them, we will use all just means to induce citizens to rally to the call of their country.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, and sent to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN REICH, Chm'n.

JOHN E. CLAYTON, Sec'y.

Can you vote for him?

People of North Carolina, can you vote for William A. Graham, when you recollect that he has taken an active and prominent part in involving the State in debt? Remember that it was the Whig party, whose leader he is, that made the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and Rail Road Company, by means of which the State has become involved to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars. Remember that the last loan of \$300,000 was made to that company when it was notoriously insolvent, and so declared to be. Remember, also, that it was William A. Graham who bid the sum of three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars for that road, when he might have purchased it for a much less sum, had he exercised even ordinary prudence. Recollect that the present losses which the State has sustained by the Rail Roads of the State, are the doings of the Whig party; and recollect that William A. Graham is the leader of that party, and then ask yourself if you can vote for him to fill the highest office in your gift. Remember that it is you who will be called upon to make up these losses in the shape of taxes imposed upon you. We ask you, is it not high time that we should have a change of rulers. We ask you, if you do not begin to feel the incubus of Federal misrule hanging heavily upon your shoulders, and if you do not feel disposed to shake it off? Now is the time. We know if the people of North Carolina would reflect seriously, and follow the dictates of their unprejudiced judgment, the first Thursday in August next would exhibit North Carolina as one of the most decided Democratic States in the Union.

Wilmington Journal.

It is currently rumored in political circles that Gen. Scott is not to be the next whig candidate for the next Presidency—that he is to be considered as *Soup-per-seed*.

Mr. Shepard in the West.

We see notices in several papers, of his successful efforts in the west. His friends speak in high terms of his abilities as an orator and debater. And his enthusiastic advocacy of democratic principles, seems to take the whigs aback.

One of our subscribers who was at Greensboro' on the 10th inst., the day that Mr. Shepard spoke there, says that he made a most capital speech, and deep impression on the audience. Mr. Gorrell replied to him, but, says our informant, did the whigs more harm than good. "Gov. Morehead," he says, "turned pale."

The Greensboro' Patriot makes quite an extended notice of the discussion. The Patriot says Mr. Shepard has an intellectual head and eye, and is rather prepossessing in his manner, &c. And that he opened his fire on the "Gibraltar of whiggery, with a flourish of trumpets, and brandishment of arms which very seriously threatened the safety of the old fort!" We are glad to hear that the batteries of the young champion of Democracy are of such heavy calibre as to give a "serious" apprehension to the defenders of the old whig fort.

Mr. Gorrell could not have satisfied his party in his answer to Mr. Shepard, as we see the Patriot has to come to the rescue in a long article about Internal Improvement democrats, Mr. Shepard's Relief bill, his capacities as a statesman, &c. &c., the whole indicating that if the whig "Citadel" in Guilford was not carried, it was at least badly battered, and the defenders shaking in their shoes for its fate.

North Carolinian.

Importance of the Ensuing Election.

It should be recollected that the coming election is a very important one. Not only do we elect a Governor and Legislature, but a United States Senator is to be chosen; and the choice of a person to fill that honorable station will devolve on the dominant party in the Legislature. It will also be recollected that the term of his office is six years. With all these inducements to action—a Governor, Legislature and Senator—it becomes the Democrats of the Old North State not to be idle, but work while the day lasts. Arouse to action! shoulder your muskets and march to the contest. You have a captain under whose auspices you will march on to victory. Let the ranks be thoroughly drilled, and appoint recruiting officers in every district and county, to secure a full and strong vote.

Wash. Rep.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

Meeting of the People in Rockingham.

Notice having been given, a large number of citizens, irrespective of party distinctions, assembled in the court house at Wentworth, on Thursday evening the 28th ult. Order prevailing, John A. Gilmer, Esq. rose and announced that the object of calling the meeting was the reading of a proclamation from His Excellency the Governor of the State, calling for the speedy enlistment of a regiment of volunteers to be held in readiness for the prosecution of the Mexican war, pursuant to requisition made to that effect by the Executive of the United States.

Having read the proclamation, Mr. Gilmer appropriately availed himself of the occasion to express his hope, that the citizens of the State would not be tardy or ungallant, in their response to the call. He declared that he did not, he said, that they would be seen eagerly gathering round the standards of their country, be found enlisting and sustaining, even "if the deadly imminent breach," with a promptitude alike patriotic and paternalistic, the courage and glory of Revolutionary sires. Mentioning that the enlistment of twenty-two individuals in each of the counties composing the brigade, would form one of the companies proposed to be raised, eleven gentlemen immediately enrolled themselves;—exhibiting thus an example as creditable to the county as noble to themselves. The assemblage was then addressed successively by D. W. Courts and John Kerr, Esqs. Both of these gentlemen spoke with their wonted earnestness and effect.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

I venture upon sending you the vote upon the Treaty, which was ratified by the Senate last evening by the large vote of 41 to 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Barrow, Calhoun, Calhoun, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Daniel, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Holcomb, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Lewis, McDuff, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—41.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Cameron, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jennings, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

Absent—Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn.

The above makes a full vote of fifty-six Senators, and during the day all were present in their seats.

The ratification of the Treaty will no doubt be promptly acceded to by England. The officers of the Crown ordered the proposition which Mr. Pakenham submitted to the President by a majority of only one vote. Sir Robert Peel, it is also said resisted the proposition, but unsuccessfully, and by remaining where he is, of course acquiesced in what was done.

The proposition was agreed to in Privy Council before news reached England of the Mexican war. Had the war been known, the proposition would perhaps have been defeated, and, in the opinion of Mr. McLane, this would have been the result.

A "TALL" CORPORAL. A Colonel in the army describes the battles of the 8th and 9th for the Albany Journal. The following passage occurs in his letter:

"I assure you this battle of the 9th will never be forgotten by any participant—a most closely fought and bloody battle. I saw a corporal who was by my side kill three men, who appeared in the same opening in the thicket, in quick succession; they literally fell dead one upon the other. He then wounded some others—rushed out and made prisoners of them, handed them over and went to work firing again. The man expended twenty-seven cartridges, and I doubt whether he ever missed his aim."

Irish Humor. An Irishman of Capt. Duncan's battery, in leading a wounded horse from the field at Palo Alto, after the battle, was annoyed by the howling of wolves, attracted to the spot by the Mexican dead. "Ah, be aisy, ye bastards! Sure there's enough for all ye eyes."

From the Iris and Odd-Fellows Mirror.

"Men, We must take that Battery!"

The battle raged most terribly. But all too stern, too brave to fly, Each man resolved to do or die. To win, or perish gloriously.

Shout answered shout, peal echoed peal; While thro' the battle mist the steel That flashed alone, served to reveal The hosts of either, dubiously.

But see, the dark mists clear away; And in the space in grim array The deep mouth culverins display, Their horrid jaws portentously,

Then havoc breasted sulphurous breath, And waited on the wings of death, The fiery globes carve out a path, Thro' Taylor's bravest chivalry.

"Stand firm my braves," the veteran cried, "One ten remains which must be tried, And valor shall this day decide, To whom belongs the victory."

"Ho! gallant May, as yet thine arm, Hath dealt the foe but little harm, 'Be thine the task to break the charm, That cools our soldier's bravery."

"Seest thou yon mud'rous battery? That thou must take, or fighting die! Hence to the charge; I now rely On your unsullied bravery."

May bowed, but answered not his chief, His breast was full and sought relief, His looks were stern, his words were brief, While gleamed his eye most terribly.

"Men we must take that battery, Prepare to charge! So follow me! Then onward dashed impetuously, Where foemen battled manfully.

Like billows of the surging main, Like tempests rev'ling o'er the plain His war horse spurning bit and rein Sprang foremost of the cavalry.

And like a meteor flashed his blade O'er severed limb and cloven head, With foemen's gore all dripping red, He whirled and fell like destiny.

Twice on the serried ranks he charged, And thro' a bloody path emerged, Then turned, and that foul path enlarged, By dealing death promiscuously.

The foemen wavered, broke and ran, All save one brave heroic man, Who nobly stood where fought the van Of those who fled so shamefully.

With head uncovered, bosom bared, As if by miracle yet spared, That noble chief, alone, yet dared To ply the limstock fearlessly.

But May, as ever, in advance, Hath caught that chieftain's haughty glance, And thoughts that mock at utterance Rush thro' his soul tumultuously.

(Such sentiments as virtues claim From those who tend the vestal flame, Despite of circumstance or name That marks not the fraternity.)

With heaving chest and glistened eye May vowed that warrior should not die By vulgar steel ingloriously.

May charged the chieftain as he stood Grim, lion-like, in savage mood, Whose faultless courage yet made good His post 'mid the artillery.

Where, partly sheltered by the wheel He proudly waved his flashing steel Which more than one had cause to feel He dealt his blows so trenchantly.

May, charged with an unsparing brand, And smote the weapon from his hand; Then spoke in tones of wild command "Now yield thee, valiant warrior!"

'Tis done! and now with solid tread The infantry advanced and spread Foul carnage with the mud'rous lead And life-blood-drinking bayonet.

The conflict ceased; the cannon's roar And battle's shout are heard no more, But triumph yet will oft deplore The dearly purchased victory.

Yet Ringgold, not the less than May, Shall greet our country's future lay, When lance shall celebrate the day Bright on the page of history.

June 1st, 1846. MORGAN.

The position of the man who supports the present war with Mexico, and yet denounces the administration for carrying it on, and proclaims that it is useless and wicked, is very difficult to maintain. If the forces of the Americans are victorious, his voice must croak in the midst of the general joy, the "criminal policy of the administration" and the "shocking loss of life"—while the Mexicans are victors, he is equally bound to make it an item in his denunciations of the President. Such a person cannot enter heartily into the cause, when his judgment and his conscience are alike opposed to it. Is he not a good deal in the position of a man who is pressed on board an enemy's ship, forced to fight against his feelings, but still able to rejoice over the downfall of the flag over his head, or to grieve at its success?

Pennycuikian.

I. O. O. F. Celebration at Harper's Ferry. There is to be an interesting Odd-Fellows' Celebration at Harper's Ferry, on the 4th of July, when a new hall, just completed, is to be dedicated.

The Hon. W. P. Mangum, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, it is expected, will deliver an address on the occasion, or should he be prevented from attending, his place will be supplied by Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain to Congress.

Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott, when asked a few years ago if he would consent to run for the Presidency, replied promptly, and emphatically, "I will." His political friends, since his late indiscreet exhibition of himself, say with equal emphasis, "we won't!"

Waters of Jordan. The newspapers say that at a christening which recently took place at Trinity Church, the parents took the trouble to get water from the river Jordan. They probably did not reflect on the exposure of their child to the leprosy of Naaman the Syrian, which was washed off in those very waters.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

Incidents of the Battle. A letter from the Rio Grande gives the following incidents of the recent battles:

In the charge led by the gallant May, in the front rank was himself, poor Inge, and Lieut. Sackett. When May gave the word "charge!" Sackett's horse, being a little the quickest, got the start. In the midst of a shower of grape, May said to S., "Sackett that's not fair! you took the jump on me!" Lt. Sackett's horse was almost at that moment shot, and fell with him into a water-hole. He fell upon the Lt. who with great difficulty disengaged himself with the loss of his sword. He took another horse and sword from a dragon and joined in the fight.

Corporal Farrel, of the 4th infantry, with ten men came up to Lt. Hays, of the 4th, and exclaimed, "Lieutenant, if we had an officer to lead us, we could take that piece!" referring to one, which was pouring the "lead" messengers of death into our poor fellows. "You shall not say you had no officer to lead you, Corporal, follow me!" was the reply of the fearless Hays—and away they dashed and storm'd the battery, and took it!

Such is the calibre of the American officer and soldier. It must not be thought that the enemy did not fight. They fought at first like devils; the piles of wounded along their lines tell how they stood up to it. The Tampico regiment, and the 6th and 10th infantry, appear to have suffered the most. You may imagine how desperate was our charge, when I mention the fact that six out of the eight pieces that were taken were loaded!

Tennessee in a Blaze! So great is the enthusiasm, says an exchange paper, among the volunteers in the State of Tennessee to get into the army, that the Governor has to resort to a draft to determine who shall stay at home!

Mexican Presidents. The following history of Mexican Presidents we copy from the New York Mirror:

Gen. Victoria, the first President, elected 1824, with Gen. Bravo as Vice President, who denounced Victoria, but was beaten, surrendered and banished.

Gen. Pedraza was elected April, 1828, over his opponent, Gen. Guerrero, who used violence to displace him; he was aided by a large force with Santa Anna at his head, who was defeated and made his escape.

In 1828 (October) a mob headed by ex-Marchis Cadena, seized the government, and Pedraza fled, and Guerrero was elected, with Bustamante for Vice President.

Soon after that, Bustamante revolted, civil war ensued, which ended in the execution of Guerrero in February, 1831, at Oajaca, leaving Bustamante in the President's Chair.

In 1832, Santa Anna marched from Vera Cruz to the Capital, made Bustamante resign in favor of Pedraza, then in exile in Philadelphia, who returned and served out the remainder of his time of the 1828 election.

Santa Anna was elected in May, 1833—taken prisoner at the battle of San Jacinto in 1836. Bustamante was then in exile in France, but returned on hearing of the capture of Santa Anna; and Bustamante was elected.

Santa Anna on obtaining his liberty, was in re-imprisoned by the army, and was again taken from power; and Santa Anna became President in 1841.

He was deposed by Gen. Herrera, who was elected President, who sent Santa Anna to Havana an exile.

And then Herrera was deposed by Paredes, who usurped the Presidency, and is now, 1846, the military despot.

Gen. Ampudia. We are compelled to cut down somewhat an article upon this Mexican brave:

An amusing story is told by a ranchero's wife, of the haste and trepidation in which he crossed the river on the afternoon of the 9th of May—a day likely to be remembered in his calendar. The good woman says that Ampudia came to her house soon after the firing commenced, at full speed, and alone, and begged her husband like a hound to cross him over the river, before those shouting devils, the Americans, could overtake him. The poor husbandman complied and ferried the poor, crestfallen, terror-stricken hero across; but he had no sooner landed and placed the broad river between himself and his pursuers, than he became the haughty, supercilious General Ampudia again, and ordered his preserver to play lucky and groom to himself and horse.

He is notorious in this city for his meanness in pecuniary matters, especially in swindling the people from whom he hired the furniture of his house, since his last arrival—and for his cold-blooded cruelty to